

class of cases] that the word 'slave' cannot be made to sting the Asiatic consciousness as it does the European." 282. Slavery in Japan. In Japan slavery was a common punishment, in early times, for crime. Debtors unable to pay became slaves of their creditors, and thieves were made slaves of those whom they had robbed. The attempt to introduce Christianity into Japan and the resistance to it led to the slavery of many Christian converts, if they refused after torture to recant. This was an alternative to death. Slaves were tattooed with marks to show ownership. " Slaves were bought and sold like cattle in early times, or presented as tribute by their owners, — a practice constantly referred to in the ancient records." Their sex unions were not recognized. " In the seventh century, however, private slaves were declared state property, and great numbers were then emancipated, including nearly all, — probably all, who were artisans, or followed useful callings. Gradually a large class of freedmen came into existence, but until modern times the great mass of the common people appear to have remained in a condition analogous to serfdom." <sup>1</sup>

283. Slavery in higher civilization. It appears quite clear that men in savagery and barbarism used each other, if they could, to serve their interests, and slavery resulted. The hardships of life caused it. The rules of war were " Woe to the vanquished ! " and " To the victors the spoils." Debt was a relation which might come about between two men from incidents in the struggle for existence, or from loans of money and goods. All mischance might be converted into lack of resources (money and goods), and he who borrowed fell into dependence and servitude. All violations of custom and law led to fines ; all need of

civil author-  
ity made it necessary to pay fees. The debtor  
pledged his future  
working time. His relation to his creditor was  
personal. That  
he was a borrower proved that he had nothing  
which could form  
a property security. The laws of Hammurabi  
provide that a  
debtor may give his wife and children as pawn  
slaves, but only  
for three years. In the fourth year the creditor  
was to set them  
free. The pawn persons were to be well treated.  
A slave given

<wz, 256, 258, 353.